

# THE JOURNAL.

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## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - FEB. 12, 1853

### Court.

At the close of the proceedings of the Legislature on Friday, no bill had been presented fixing the time of holding the courts in this district. We understand that a bill had been prepared, which fixed the time in this county on the 8th of March. Whether that will be the time fixed upon is uncertain. If so it will not afford time for the Sheriff and Master Commissioner to advertise.

**KOSSUTH IN OHIO.**—Kossuth left Cleveland Wednesday morning, the 4th. At the different stopping places between Cleveland and Columbus, he was greeted by large gatherings and was presented with various sums of money; he replied briefly as the "material aid" was presented. At Delaware he stopped and made a short speech to the citizens and students. At 6 o'clock the cars arrived at the depot in Columbus, from which he was escorted to the Neil House by a procession of military, firemen, citizens, &c. After a few remarks from front of the Neil House, the ceremonies of the reception closed. At 11 o'clock on the following day, Kossuth delivered a short but eloquent speech from a stand erected for the purpose opposite the Neil House, in reply to one of welcome by Hon. S. Galoway.

M. Kossuth complained of being quite unwell, for which reason he declined to address the "working men." He was unable to be presented to the Legislature on Friday. He expected to be able to do so on Saturday, and leave for Cincinnati on Monday morning, via Springfield and Dayton.

See Saturday's proceedings of the Legislature.

**PRINTING THE LAWS.**—This week we commence publishing the laws, which we shall continue to do as furnished by the Auditor.

We notice a bill has been introduced into the House to repeal the act authorizing the laws to be printed in the county papers. The press through the State have almost universally spoken out in opposition to the repeal. The mode of publishing through the county papers is certainly a law which was well received by the people of the State, and its repeal has never been asked for by any portion of them. The extra expense, if any, is fully warranted by the more general circulation, the great object desired, and the opportunity of becoming more speedily acquainted with the Statutes. We cannot believe that the Legislature will disturb this decidedly popular law.

Mr. Cherington, our Representative, returned home last Saturday to remain a few days. We are under obligations to him for several papers.

We are requested to state that there will be no service at the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

**THANKS.**—Our friend J. C. Robinson, of the Diadem, favored us the other day with a bundle of New Orleans papers.

KEER, of the Cincinnati, the favorite of Editors, has a standing vote of thanks. We are under obligations to the gentlemanly clerks of the Messenger, Hibernia, Buckeye State, Pittsburgh, Brilliant and Keystone State for late papers during the last week.

A dispatch from Boston of the 5th instant says Jenny Lind was married on that day to Otto Goldschmidt.

The river at Pittsburgh, on the 7th, was rising, with eight feet four inches water in the channel, and weather clear and cool.

A bill has been introduced into the lower House of the Virginia Legislature to continue the Central Railroad from Covington to the Ohio river at the cost of the State.

A State Hungarian Society has been formed at Columbus, Gov. Wood, President, Lieut. Gov. Medill and others, Vice Presidents.

Sam Medary is severe on all Democrats, in and out of the House, who favored the resolution advising him that he was doing more printing than had been ordered. He says that Halsey, former editor of the Chillicothe Advertiser, "left Chillicothe some years since for Iowa, to prevent getting into the Penitentiary for crimes," and "finally left Iowa with a reputation not much improved, if rumor speaks true."

Halsey publishes a card in the Journal notifying the Col. that he will have an opportunity of proving his charges in a court of justice. The Col. on the occasion of the passage of the above resolution, seems to have lost his usual discretion, and rendered himself ridiculous and infamous to his own friends.

Mr. Ayers, sometimes known as "Old Ayres," at one time elected Clerk of the House by the Democrats, was denounced by Medary on the same occasion as a scamp, drunkard, &c., &c. Ayres lets fly a brick bat through the Cincinnati Enquirer at Medary, from which we extract the following:

Now, Mr. Medary, I will propose a few questions to you, and hope you will answer them.

1st. Did you not receive stock in a copper-mining company, in consideration for promised aid, in procuring a permit and lease for the Isle Royal Company, the title in said company being contested by adverse claimants; and did you not become hostile to a distinguished Senator, because he would not aid you in said endeavor?

2d. Did you not receive a loan of \$5000, for your services, in procuring an extra allowance to certain contractors in Washington city; and have you paid that loan, or was it intended that it ever should be paid?

3d. Did you not counsel and advise the re-charter of the Clinton Bank of Columbus, and was not a claim of said Bank, held against you, canceled for your services?

4th. Have you not for years passed, formed any coalition in the General Assembly, without reference to the corruption of the parties in the alliance, to secure to yourself the State printing?

I forbear further interrogatory for the present. I think it better to administer them in broken doses, and shall therefore wait until I see what effect the present potion has upon the system.

I cannot close this, without saying further, that you have long since been understood by the leading men of our party in the State. You are understood to be a shrewd, cunning politician, without the brains to elaborate a principle, hence, your failure to receive certain appointments to which you have aspired in the management of the affairs in the General Government.

The days of vampirism have passed; you can no longer prey upon the vitals of the Democratic party. Your occupation is gone, or at least passing away—and you must hereafter take to some honest vocation, provided there is enough of honesty left in you, to make you at home in such occupation.

The people of Ohio can learn during this family quarrel something of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party of this State. Recollect if there is any lies told, they are not "Whig lies."

The Legislature accomplished but little during the last week, owing to the burning of the State House and the visit of Kossuth to the capitol. There is yet much important business untouched, and unless it is more rapidly disposed of than it has been thus far, the summer months will find the Ohio Legislature still in session.

We omit our Bank Note List, there being no change from last week's quotations.

The Supreme Court have decided that the Wheeling Bridge must be raised or taken down—that as it stands it is a nuisance.

**ARRESTS.**—Our town was thrown into great excitement on Thursday last, by the arrest of three persons, charged with the commission of the crimes of arson, burglary, and counterfeiting. The arrests were made on the authority of a dispatch from the Sheriff of Licking county. The persons charged were committed to prison, and on yesterday morning had a hearing before Justice Paine, and committed for trial at the next term of our court.

Messrs. Cartwright and Heckard appeared as counsel on the part of the State, and Messrs. Plants, Bradbury and Van Horn, on behalf of the accused. We forbear giving the evidence elicited until the final hearing.—Pomeroy Telegraph.

The names of those arrested are James Cahoon, Patrick Byrnes, and Benjamin Hysell. We understand that others are implicated, and that the officers are on the look-out to make new arrests.

**ENCOURAGING TO TAXPAYERS.**—In Mr. Auditor Woods' late Report to the Legislature, we find the following paragraphs which afford considerable prospective encouragement to tax-payers. To the able management of Mr. Woods this satisfactory result is in a great measure to be attributed, and he deserves much commendation from the people of Ohio for the able manner in which he has administered the financial affairs of the State.

"The expenditures of 1853 will depend entirely on the appropriations which shall be made by the General Assembly. The subject is exclusively under the control of this branch of the government."

"If no session of the General Assembly shall be held during the fiscal year 1853, it will be necessary to prescribe the rate of taxation to be levied on the grand list of taxable property of 1853."

"The new valuation of real property, it is presumed, will come upon the tax list of 1853. If the full value of the real property of the State is returned and placed on the list, with the large additions that will be made to personal property, moneys and credits, and to the taxable capital of joint stock companies, the total value of the taxable property on the grand list of 1853, will not be less than seven hundred millions of dollars. The rate of taxation on this basis, to raise a sum equal to that required for 1852, would be about two mills and four-tenths of a mill on the dollar."

The taxable property for this year in the State is set down at four hundred and seventy-seven millions.

At a meeting of the citizens of Gallipolis, held at the Court House, on Saturday evening, the 7th inst., J. L. REXNER was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH HUNT appointed Secretary.

Gen. Newsom being called upon, stated that the object of the meeting was to consult together and devise the best mode of securing the advantages of the Gallia Academy fund, and of re-building that institution.

On motion the following resolutions were passed—

Resolved, That J. J. Blagg, Simeon Nash, J. Regnier, R. Black, C. C. Hawkins and David Alban, are appointed a committee to circulate a petition, addressed to the Trustees of the Gallia Academy, among the Stockholders and other citizens of Gallipolis, setting forth the necessity of erecting a new Academy building, and requesting said Trustees to meet and adopt such measures as may most promptly result in the erection of said building and organization of the Gallia Academy; that if said Trustees shall refuse so to act, then that a meeting of such Stockholders be called to elect a new board of Trustees, who may proceed to carry out the above views.

Resolved, That said committee report at an adjourned meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Journal and Courier.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet this night two weeks.

J. REGNIER, Ch'n.

J. HUNT, Sec'y.

**MATERIAL AID.**—Hungarian Societies are being formed at different points, the end and object being to furnish material aid for the achievement of Hungarian liberty. Kossuth said to the Cleveland committee:

Gentlemen, you will know my wishes when I tell you that already one hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it has been realized for my suffering cause. The rest has been eaten, drank and wasted in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets at \$2 each, \$80,000; I have made one payment and have got others to make, or lose what has been paid. If all the money raised could have been properly expended, my mission would be ended, and the basis of my country's liberty secured."

**GENERAL O. HINTON.**—We saw a letter this morning from a gentleman in Sacramento, and formerly a resident of Zanesville, to one of our citizens, stating that he had seen the celebrated General O. Hinton, and had been at the same dinner-table with him. The writer states that Hinton looked as natural as a "basket of chips," and as little like a drowned man as could any where be met with.

Zanesville Courier.

The Grand Jury of Washington City have indicted Jonas P. Levy, a citizen of the United States, "for holding an unlawful communication with the Mexican Government, in regard to the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Mexico for securing the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec."

This indictment is based upon a letter purporting to be a letter from said Levy, dated Washington, Nov. 7, 1851, to the President of Mexico, cautioning that government against said ratification.

**ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.**—Promulgation of the New French Constitution.—Louis Napoleon engaged to a Swedish Princess.—The Grain Market firm.

The royal mail steamship Niagara, Captain Stone, from Liverpool, with forty-four passengers, bound for New York, arrived at Halifax on the 4th.

The Niagara brings London and Paris advices of the 16th, and Liverpool advices of the 17th instant—her day of sailing.

The Niagara has encountered very heavy weather, which has prolonged her passage so much as to compel her to stop at this port for a supply of coal; and after having been well replenished, she sailed for New York at half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

The English papers do not contain any local news of importance.

**AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.**—The *Moniteur* has published the new constitution, as indicated in the proclamation, by which

The President is to be responsible Governor for ten years.

Justice is to be dispensed in the President's name.

He has the initiative of laws and the right of pardoning.

He presents an annual message, commands the land and sea forces, declares war, and makes treaties, and appoints to all functions.

"I swear obedience to the constitution, and fidelity to the President," is the oath required from all the public functionaries.

In case of the President's death, the Senate convokes the nation for a new election.

The President is entitled, by a secret deed, to designate a citizen as meriting the confidence of the people.

The correspondent of the London *Globe* states that Louis Napoleon styles himself Prince President, and that the restoration of titles is considered extremely probable.

On the same authority, it is stated that the new constitution has not given entire satisfaction to even the friends of the President.

It is announced in the London *Times*, that Louis Napoleon is about to strengthen his position by a matrimonial alliance with a princess of Sweden, a daughter of Oscar, and grand-daughter, on the mother's side, of Eugene Beauharnais. She is said to be in her 22d year, and may be considered to be French in her descent from both father and mother.

The papers are filled with accounts of the removal of the prisoners sent to Cayenne; among them are two additional ex-Representatives, M. Alexandre Martine and M. Michat Broutet, who sat for Loyret.

Eight political prisoners had been transferred to the port of Toulon.

A second list of persons proscribed and banished from France was looked for in the *Moniteur*; but it was postponed. It was reported to contain the names of some of the most eminent members of the Council of State, and several of the editors of the *Orleanist* papers.

On Monday, the 12th, in execution of the decree for the dissolution of the National Guard, a quantity of arms were taken to the different *mairies* and given up to the authorities. They were afterwards taken thence, in large quantities, to the Tuileries for safe keeping.

The National Guard delivered up their uniform, at the appointed time, with great regularity, and without any manifestations of discontent.

The forts previously occupied by the National Guards are now guarded by the troops of the Seine.

A decree had been issued declaring that within three days the property of the insurgents who had taken to flight was to be sequestered and administered by the Director of the State Domains, in the various departments, in conformity with the civil and military law.

M. Emile Girardin has received orders to quit Paris. He will proceed to Belgium, and from thence, it is said, intends to go to England.

The proposition of the Minister of War to give to Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and De Fleckta, a certain amount of pay during the period of their exile from France, has not met with the approval of the President.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Paris, Jan. 16, 1852, says:—"It is rumored that the *Moniteur* of to-day will contain the names of the senators. Also, that on Saturday (tomorrow) the names of those composing the Council of State will be given to the public. On the same authority, it is also stated that the electoral law will be published on Sunday. It is understood that by the provisions of the electoral law, the age for voting by universal suffrage is raised from 20 to 25 years."

The *Express* says a remarkable change has taken place in French bullion. It states that gold coin at Paris, now commands par; that bar silver has risen considerably in value; and that sovereigns have advanced fifteen centimes. Mexican dollars, on the contrary, have declined one centime.

**SPAIN.**—The election of Louis Napoleon was celebrated at Madrid by a *Te Deum* in the church of St. Louis of France.

The Spanish ministry have, it is said, intimated their intention to remove several general officers, who had given umbrage to the government.

**AUSTRIA.**—Advices from Vienna, to January 12, state that the Emperor has ordered, that in all imperial decrees, he is to be styled "His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty."

It is understood that the coronation of Francis Joseph I., as Emperor of the Austrians, will take place early in the ensuing spring.

At a grand ball, given by the first Ministers of the crown, a few days ago, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, together with the Turkish Ambassador, and the Swiss Envoy, received the cut direct—neither of those gentlemen having been invited to attend the party.

**PRUSSIA.**—We learn from Berlin, that the old Council of State, after having been many years in abeyance, was again revived, by royal decree, on the 15th ult.

**DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.**—It is announced that the Danish government has yielded to the demands of Austria and Prussia respecting the government of the Duchies, and the differences so long pending may now be presumed to be settled, subject to their ratification by the Chambers.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The mail from India and China had arrived in London with Bombay dates to the 17th Dec.

The Burmese Court had thirty-five days allowed for the consideration of the demands made upon them, when, if not acceded to, it was supposed that Commodore Lambert would proceed up the Irrawaddy, and commence hostilities at Ragoon. Letters from Hong Kong, of the 29th November, mention that the man'arins are purchasing arms and warlike stores of all kinds. The rebels are said to be near Canton.

**COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.**—Indian Corn has improved in price from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter, and is in good demand at 29s. 6d. to 30s. for mixed and yellow; and 32s. per quarter for white.

**Breadstuffs.**—In flour and wheat there has been a fair business doing at last week's prices. We quote Western canal flour at 18s. a 21s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ohio, and Canadian, at 21s. a 22s.; and sour at 17s. a 18s. per barrel. White wheat at 6s. a 6s. 6d.; and red at 5s. 2d. a 5s. 8d. per 70 lbs.

**Provisions.**—There is a fair demand for bacon, but American is too high compared with home cured. There is more inquiry for beef, and new fine is much wanted. There is nothing new to report in pork, hams, or shoulders. Cheese is neglected.

**Arrival of the Europe.**

**NEW YORK, Feb. 7.**

There were large operations in Flour, and American advanced one shilling per barrel, with a light stock. There were extensive operations for exportation to the North of Europe. Corn was unchanged since the Niagara. Wheat was in active demand at 4d. to 6d. advance. Red 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d. Beef scarce and wanted. Bacon slightly improved. No American Pork in market, and the trade are supplying themselves with Irish. Hams are unsaleable. Shoulders moved more freely. The stocks of Lard are very low, and holders are standing on 1 to 2s advance. English funds were depressed. Consols closed 96½-96¾; Railway Shares dull and drooping. The Bullion in the Bank of England was fast increasing. The last returns made it near eight million pounds.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**—Democracy and Fould had left the French Ministry; and their places had been filled by Depolignis and Abbalucier. A new ministry had been formed.

By the decree of the President, the Orleans family cannot possess property of any description in France, and are bound to sell what they now possess within one year. Another decree cancels Louis Phillip's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes—both the decrees are countersigned by the new minister of State, Cassabianca.

The dowry of the Duchess of Orleans, of 300,000 francs, is continued.

The intelligence from England is not important. The political parties are looking forward with hopes and fear to the trial of strength which is to take place between Lord John Russell and the Parliament.

Several meetings have been held in favor of the new Reform bill, but without the manifestation of much spirit. Other meetings had been held to sustain Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise. The London Times complains that London, with a population of two and a half millions, only sends twenty-two members to the House of Commons.

The London Journals are in a state of alarm in regard to the national defenses, and are suggesting various reasons and modes of defence in case of an invasion. The morning Chronicle is surprised that the nation should have so long disregarded the necessity which exists of availing itself of those means of protection. Another journal urges the propriety of recalling ships and steamers on foreign stations.

The American Minister and his family left London on the 17th ult., for Paris, to be absent only a few days. Mr. Davis acts as the Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

Late dates from Paris say that three attempts have been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon. An officer had snapped a pistol at him as he was passing in his carriage. It was also rumored that the wife of an ex-prefect had attempted to poison him.

There had been several executions of military officers at Madrid, and tranquility had been restored.

### Legislative.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 31.

**SENATE.**—A large number of petitions were presented, praying for the enactment of the Maine liquor law by the Ohio Legislature.

The bill defining the duties of Clerks of Courts was read the third time and passed.

The Probate Court bill was also read the third time and passed.—Years 24, Nays 3.

The bill does not prevent the Probate Judges from practicing as lawyers, but provides that no Judge shall take a fee as attorney for any case which comes before him.

Mr. Cradlebaugh's bill to change the Board of Commissioners of the State House, was read the first time.

A bill to regulate the military of the State was read the first time.

It provides for the enrolment of all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, by the Township Assessors, to be deposited with the Auditor, and all persons thus enrolled must work two days on the road, and if not a member of a military or fire company, to pay two dollars in money.

The House devoted most of the day to the tax bill, but without any definite action.

On Monday, the 2nd, the Senate met in the old Hall of the Court House, which they resolved to occupy for the balance of the Session.—Mr. Pardee and Mr. Fink were appointed a committee to ascertain the cause and progress of the fire. The Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

The House met at the Olden, which it was agreed to occupy till the balance of the session. The House adjourned till Wednesday.

These Halls are offered free of charge.

On the 4th the Senate met, but adjourned till to-morrow without transacting any business.

In the House after some conversation about making an appropriation to pay Kossuth's expenses, adjourned.

The Senate met on the 5th, but the hall not being in complete order, without transacting any business of importance, adjourned, after having subscribed five dollars each to the Hungarian fund.

In the House a resolution to employ a watch to take care of the hall every night, was discussed and finally lost—the Sergeant-at-Arms promising to perform that duty.

Mr. Fisher offered a resolution instructing the Financial Committee to report a bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of Kossuth while the guest of the State.

After being debated, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 45, nays 29.

Mr. — moved that each member pay twenty-five dollars, and thus save the public treasury, which was laid on the table by 57 yeas to 27 nays.

In the Senate on the 6th, Mr. Gillet reported that Gov. Kossuth was so unwell that he would not be able to visit the Legislature to-day, but that he hoped to be able to do so to-morrow.

Mr. Riddle's bill to regulate the Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati, was taken up and read the first time.

Mr. Cushing introduced a resolution to loan to Gov. Kossuth all the undisturbed arms and munitions of war in Ohio, to be restored after the liberty of Hungary is restored.

A motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Militia was lost, and after considerable debate, the resolution was referred back to Mr. Cushing—when the Senate adjourned.

In the House an immense number of petitions were presented.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and debated for some time what they ought to do, and without agreeing on anything the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Hawk offered a resolution requesting the Kossuth Committee to report a detailed statement of what they had done for his reception, and the admission of persons within the bar. This involved the question of admitting persons within the hall.—The resolution was adopted. Also, a resolution sympathizing with Kossuth in his sickness.

The Tax bill was considered in committee, but without definite action.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 7.

The Senators met with the Representatives in the hall of the House, this morning, to receive Governor Kossuth.

but the most profound order prevailed.

At 11 o'clock the committees of both houses, with Kossuth, Governor Wood and the Hungarians of Kossuth's suite came in.

Mr. Weller announced Gov. Kossuth, when the president of the Senate arose and read an address to him in which was embodied the resolutions of the legislature, to which Kossuth replied in a speech which took him about 20 minutes to read.

It was well conceived, very appropriate and very elegant. At its close Gov. Wood and Kossuth advanced to the Clerk's desk, when several prominent individuals were introduced to Kossuth. Mr. Medill then presented him with \$211, the contribution of the Senators and clerks, when both houses took a recess, and Kossuth, after having received an introduction to a large number of persons, retired to his hotel.

### Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 22.

In the Senate resolutions from the Legislature of Delaware and Maine were presented on the subject of intervention.

The resolutions declaring the Compromise a definite settlement were discussed.

Johnson, of Tenn., introduced a resolution in the House, providing for an alteration of the Constitution making the President and Vice President elective directly by the people, and Senators elective by the people.

Mr. Daily introduced a resolution to establish a public printing office.

**SENATE, 3d.**—The Senate considered the bill to enforce discipline in the Navy. The bill was passed to a third reading.

**HOUSE.**—The House considered the Bounty Land Bill. Mr. Cabell of Florida, made a speech, in the course of which he contended that the Whig party was the true conservative party of the country.

Mr. Mullen replied.

**SENATE, 4th.**—The bill to grant public land to Iowa was discussed in the Senate.

**HOUSE.**—The House discussed the bill to publish the laws of the U. S. in two papers in each Congressional District, and also the Land Warrant Bill.

**SENATE, 5th.**—Mr. Shields presented a memorial and treatise on the explosion of steam boilers. Mr. S. said the treatise embraced valuable results of experiments occupying the life-time of Mr. Duffie, one of the most remarkable men of the age. He moved that it be printed.

Mr. Borland moved that five thousand extra copies be printed. The motion was referred to the committee on Printing.

The debate on the resolution giving the census printing to the Union proprietors was resumed.—Messrs. Cass and Badger spoke in favor of giving the printing to Donelson & Co.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Houston presented the usual appropriation bill for the expenses of the Government.

The consideration of the bill explanatory of the bounty land law was resumed, and a long debate ensued on the provision giving compensation to land officers for locating land warrants. There was some remarks passed between Messrs. Bissell and Dunham, of Illinois and Indiana; various amendments were voted on, but without coming to any conclusion the House adjourned.

**SENATE, 6th.**—The business in Senate was mostly private and of little public importance. In the House Mr. Mason said there was a conspiracy among certain Senators to defeat the bill making land warrants assignable, and on motion of Mr. Jones, all after the first section was stricken out and the bill passed, only containing the section making land warrants assignable.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, announcing that the President had approved of the purchase of 260 acres of land near Washington, for a site of an asylum for invalid and disabled soldiers; and the Commissioners have provided a temporary residence for those entitled to the benefit of the act near Washington and New Orleans. Adjourned until Monday.

**GIVE US HIS NAME.**—An instance of heroism and presence of mind on the part of the Engineer of the *De Witt Clinton* deserves to be recorded. After the boat struck, part and in the instant she was sinking, he had the self-possession to rush forward and cut the cord sustaining the weights of the safety valve. He almost lost his life by the deed, but it prevented an explosion, and saved, perhaps hundreds. We regret that we are not in possession of his name.—*Cin. Times*.

**A QUEER BILL.**—Mr. Riddle, one of the Senators from Hamilton county, introduced a bill the other day with the following title:

"A Bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners, prescribing their terms of office, compensation, and the mode of filling vacancies in said Commissioners."

If the "vacancies in said commissioners" should happen to be in the "upper story," we fear that it will be difficult to make any legal provision for filling them!—*Dayton Gaz.*